

## SAILING DIRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

**PUB 191**                      **8 Ed 1996**                      **LAST NM 24/00**

Page 48—Lines 19 to 32/L; read:

islands and rocks to which it is connected by drying mudflats at LW. It appears at HW as two islands joined by a short bridge. The island is low and the sea breaks heavily around it during bad weather.

**Le Paon Light** (48°52'N., 2°59'W.) is shown from a prominent yellow tower, 12m high, standing close off the NE extremity of the island.

**Rosedo Light** (48°52'N., 3°00'W.) is shown from a prominent white tower with a green gallery, 13m high, standing in the NW part of the island.

A conspicuous signal station, formed by a white dwelling with a square tower, and a conspicuous chapel, with a red roof and belfry, stand near the center of the island.

Men Joliguet Lighted (W cardinal) Beacon, 8m high, stands on the edge of the shoals fronting the S part of the island.

**3.18 Le Trieux (Riviere de Pontrieux)** (48°50'N., 3°04'W.) provides access to the drying ports of Lezardrieux and Pontrieux.

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Page 48—Lines 38 to 52/L; read:

Coatmer, 1 mile below Lezardrieux. It then has a least depth of 3.2m as far as Lezardrieux. Pontrieux is situated 6 miles above Lezardrieux. The river dries about 1 mile above the latter port. A suspension bridge, with a least vertical clearance of 17m, spans the river 0.5 mile above Lezardrieux.

Tides in the river in the vicinity of Lezardrieux rise about 9.1m at springs and 4.1m at neaps.

**La Croix Light** (48°50'N., 3°03'W.) is shown from two connected towers, 18m high, standing 2.2 miles SW of Rosedo Light. **Bodic Light** is shown from a house, 23m high, standing on the N shore of the river, 1.8 miles SW of La Croix Light. These two lights, which are intensified on their alignments, form the initial entrance range, bearing 224°45', of Grand Chenal.

**Pilotage.**—The pilot station of Paimpol-Pontrieux has no regular pilots but relies on part-time pilots who are fishermen. Vessels should send an ETA (off Paimpol or Ile de Brehat) 48 hours in advance to the agent (l'Agence Maritime de l'Ouest a Paimpol-AMO) through Brest-le-Conquet (FFU). The ports of Lezardrieux and Paimpol can be contacted by VHF.

The pilot for Paimpol boards in the anchorage during good weather or midway between L'ost Pic (48°46.8'N., 2°56.3'W.) and Grand Lejon Light (48°45.0'N., 2°39.7'W.).

The pilot for Le Trieux river boards between Ile de Brehat and La Croix Light.

**Caution.**—Winds from the NE create strong overfalls during the ebb current in the approaches.

Numerous fishing structures and oyster beds may, in certain places, reduce the width of the channel.

**Lezardrieux** (48°47'N., 3°06'W.) (World Port Index No. 36280), used by coasters, is accessible to vessels up to 80m in length and 20m beam with drafts up to 8m at HWS and 6m at HWN. There is a quay, 80m long, which dries 0.8 to 2m, and an extensive marina.

The tidal currents above the port flow in the direction of the channel and attain rates of 2.5 knots.

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Page 48—Lines 55 to 56/L; read:

accessible to vessels up to 60m in length and 11m beam with drafts up to 4.5m at HWS and 3m at HWN.

The water level in the wet dock, formed by the river, is maintained at 3.9m by a weir. The dock is used by small coasters and pleasure craft. It is entered via a lock, 65m long and 12m wide, when the height of the tide is less than 10m. When the height of the tide exceeds 10m, entry is made directly through the lock. An overhead cable, with a vertical clearance of 25m, spans the port.

**Anchorage.**—The main anchorage in the approach is Mouillage de la Traverse (48°51.0'N., 3°02.5'W.), which lies W of the Grand-Chenal entrance range. It has depths of 11 to 15m, sand, shells, and rocks. The anchorage has moderately good holding ground and is located out of the main tidal currents.

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Page 48—Lines 1 to 17/R; strike out.

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Page 48—Lines 20 to 23/R; read:

Plouezec, 3.8 miles SE, dries throughout nearly its whole extent. The small port of Paimpol lies at the head of the bay.

This wide bay is encumbered by numerous rocks and shoals. Chenal du Denou, leading from N, and Chenal da la Jument, leading from E, are the main approach channels. The

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Page 48—Lines 35 to 36/R; read:

is covered with green vegetation. It is the largest and most prominent island lying off the S entrance point of the bay.

L'Ost-Pic Light is shown from two connected towers, 15m high, standing close E of Ile Mez de Goelo. **Pointe de Porz-Don Light** (48°48'N., 3°01'W.) is shown from a house, 8m high, standing on the mainland, 1.8 miles SSW of Pointe de L'Arcouest. A sector of this light, which may best be seen on the chart, indicates the approach from E.

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Page 48—Lines 39 to 51/R; read:

leading to the harbor is 30m wide and dries up to 4.9m. Tides rise about 9.5m at springs and 4.4m at neaps.

When both lock gates are open, the wet basins are accessible to vessels up to 1,000 dwt, 80m in length, and 11m beam with drafts up to 4.6m at HWS and 3m at HWN. When the lock is used, vessels are limited to a length of 58m.

The harbor is used by coasters, fishing vessels, and pleasure craft. There are extensive facilities for yachts.

The lock gates are open for 2 hours either side of HW, when the height of tide at Les Heaux does not exceed 10m. If the tide exceeds this height, the gates remain open for 2 hours 30 minutes. The water level in the wet basins is maintained at 3.4 to 4.6m, depending on the tides. The Avant-port dries 5m. The wet basins are entered from Avant-port through a lock, 60m long and 12m wide. The two wet basins are connected by a passage, 45m long and 11.9m wide. When both gates are open, a current, with a rate of up to 2 knots, sometimes runs through the lock during the flood.

See Le Trieux (Paimpol-Pontrieux) for pilotage information. Vessels can anchor in Mouillage de la Rade de Paimpol (48°47.5'N., 2°58.0'W.). This anchorage has depths of 6 to 8m, sand and gravel, and is sheltered from most winds.

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